

Amendments to the Specification:

On Page 11, please replace the fifth paragraph on page 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Fig. 4 a vertical cross-section through Fig. 2 along ~~A-A~~ IV-IV,--

On Page 14, please replace the last paragraph on page 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In similar manner, a cover module DM that contains an essentially rectangular cover plate DP and side wall plates SWD that follow it on two opposite edges KD is formed from another flat sheet-metal cutout, by means of bending, and forms a U shape that is open towards the bottom. The side wall plates SWG and SWD, respectively, (shown also in Figs. 2 and 3) are directed at the other module, in each instance. The U shapes of the base module and the cover module are rotated by 90° relative to one another, with reference to the surface normal lines of the base plate and the cover plate. The U shapes can be assembled to form an essentially block-shaped case and connected with one another, particularly welded.

On Pages 15-16, please replace the paragraph bridging pages 15-16 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Fig. 2 shows an assembled arrangement with two inserts of the type outlined in Fig. 1, in a slanted view. Fig. 3 shows

detail views, Fig. 4 shows a cross-section along the line ~~A-A~~ IV-IV of Fig. 2. The assembled U-shaped bent pieces of sheet metal that form the base module and the cover module supplement one another to form an essentially block-shaped case typically having different dimensions in the longitudinal direction LR and the crosswise direction QR, and a low height H, in comparison. A groove FN is made in the side walls SWD that extend in the crosswise direction QR, in each instance, which can serve to hold the insert support in a molding frame, according to one of different variants. In the cross-sectional diagram according to Fig. 4, a cross-rail QL of a molding frame is indicated on the right, and a groove RN is also made in its surface that faces the insert support. In the case of side surfaces of the cross-rail QL and the insert support that lie close to one another, a tongue ~~FE~~ FE made of metal and/or elastic material that rests in both grooves brings about a releasable vertical fixation of the insert support in the molding frame.--

On Pages 16-17, please replace the paragraph bridging pages 16-17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In the detail according to Fig. 3B from Fig. 2, it can be seen that the upper edge ER of the insert projects beyond the cover plate DP, and has a vertical slot SE. As a continuation of this slot SE, a slot SD is also provided in the cover plate DP. The aligning slots serve to accommodate a core holder rail KH, which extends over the entire length of the insert and is

attached on both sides. A core can be attached to the core holder rail, which projects into the filling chamber of the insert and forms a cavity in a finished concrete brick. An advantageous clamping fixation of a core holder rail is evident from Fig. 5, where a core holder rail KH that is inserted into the slots SE, SD has a step KS at the end, on the left in the sketch, which step is covered by a sheet-metal cover AB that is screwed onto the cover plate, and secures the core holder rail, which is supported in the slot SE towards the bottom, to prevent it from being loosened vertically. Fig. 5 also shows side wall plate SWG.

On Pages 27-28, please replace the paragraph bridging pages 27-28 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--By rotating the pins SB about their horizontal longitudinal axes BA by 90°, preferably by way of a hexagon socket ISK in the pin, the bracing rails SL are brought into the position that can be seen in Fig. 19, in which the holding contours and the counter-contours stand directly opposite one another and can be brought to rest flat against one another. Preferably, holding contours are also provided on the outer surface of the side wall, and corresponding counter-contours GKA are provided on its wall shank FLW of the flange arrangement (see Fig. 21). The pins SB are pulled out and braced, for example by means of rotating nuts MU that are screwed onto threads of the pins SB and braced on the wall shank FLW on the outside, which

nuts can be seen in the view according to Fig. 20, so that the holding contours and the counter-contours engage into one another with a positive lock and are firmly pressed against one another in the direction of the surface normal line of the side wall SWS and the wall shank ~~FL~~ FLW. This bracing situation is made clear in the cross-sectional diagram according to Fig. 21. In this connection, the holding contours HK are implemented as dual elements having a conical stump shape, which are fitted into holding recesses HB of the side wall from both sides. The counter-contours GKI in the bracing rails SL and the counter-contours GKA in the wall shank FLW are implemented as inserts into accommodations of the bracing rails and the wall shank, respectively. This advantageously allows a broad variation of the material pairings. In particular, in a preferred embodiment, the holding contours HK as well as the bracing strips SL and the wall shank FLW can be metallic, and the inserts for the counter-contours GKI and GKA can consist of plastic.--